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**EXTRACTS FROM
THE REVIEW**

SPANISH

Conferencia Diplomática sobre la reafirmación y el desarrollo del derecho internacional humanitario aplicable en los conflictos armados. Resumen del segundo período de sesiones (II) — Conferencia de expertos gubernamentales sobre el empleo de ciertas armas convencionales — Nuevo director del Instituto Henry-Dunant.

GERMAN

Weltfriedenskonferenz des Roten Kreuzes — Paritätische Kommission des Kaiserin-Shôken-Fonds — VI. Internationale Filmfestspiele in Warna — Neuer Direktor des Henry-Dunant-Instituts — Neue Zielsetzungen in der Krankenpflege.

**INTERNATIONAL
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The Red Cross and Peace¹

THE ALLEVIATION OF WAR VICTIMS' SUFFERING — A RED CROSS CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROMOTION OF PEACE

We must be grateful to the organizers of this conference for choosing as its theme one of the major concerns of everyone who is devoted to the Red Cross—work on behalf of peace. Indeed, we should never forget that the fundamental reason for the existence of the Red Cross is to work for peace. It is also useful to recall what the Red Cross means by that glorious word: peace.

For too long, people considered peace to be only the absence of war. Nowadays, we know very well, however, that when the guns are finally silenced, a real state of peace does not necessarily ensue. Right before our eyes, there are so many examples of violence, arbitrary exercise of power, injustice and contempt for the most basic principles of humanity that we are compelled to recognize that the spirit of war predominates over the spirit of peace. The more or less veiled refusal to concede to large communities of people the right to their national identity, discrimination against certain minorities, obstacles to the essential freedoms of the individual—all these testify to a spirit of war. The will to destroy an adversary, whether physically or morally; the killing of innocent people; the systematic practice of torture and terror; the deliberate teaching of hatred: all are diametrically opposed to true peace—and thus to the principles of the Red Cross. And we who are here, all representatives of the Red Cross, should not be afraid to say so.

What we long for is a peace based on justice, a fair distribution of needs and resources, on respect, under all circumstances, for the prin-

¹ The two following texts were prepared and presented by the ICRC to the World Conference of the Red Cross on Peace held in June 1975 at Belgrade.

ciples of humanity. Some people would like to have us give more active support to the fight they are carrying on against social, economic and political structures which they regard as oppressive. Of course, the Red Cross, whose doctrine is based upon respect for the human personality, without any discrimination, recognizes these aspirations for more justice. Nevertheless, it is no more its function to advocate measures designed to change a political regime than it is to support the status quo. It would exhaust all of its energies if it sought to abandon the field which properly belongs to it.

It is up to the respective governments and the various international organizations they have established for the purpose to harmonize relations between nations, to define their respective areas of sovereignty, to set up an effective system for the settlement of international disputes. The Red Cross must not attempt to substitute itself for them or it will lose all the confidence it has earned and run the risk of discord and paralysis.

The true role of the Red Cross on behalf of peace is on a different level. It consists essentially in contributing, through its impartial relief activities, to the restoration of an atmosphere of mutual understanding, which may lead to foundations for a true peace, sounder than those which result from the mere balance of power. By working for an ever-wider application by belligerents of the principles of humanitarian law, the Red Cross, in the very midst of the turmoil, prepares the ground for the resumption of dialogue. Without wasting time in endeavouring to determine the responsibility for starting a conflict—which is not its task—the Red Cross intervenes on behalf of the victims, who have equal rights, no matter to what camp they belong, to be protected and assisted. In so doing, the Red Cross facilitates the reconciliation of hearts and minds, when the time comes. It helps all of us to recognize that we are all equally concerned with what happens in the world. This is perhaps the greatest Red Cross contribution to peace—the effort to develop this sense of solidarity in mankind. To carry out this task, it is essential for everyone to work together, before, during, and after periods of armed conflict.

The various action programmes we present below are all based upon the foregoing considerations and they all call for close co-operation in this spirit, between all the different organs of the Red Cross.

1. Preparatory action when armed conflict is feared

On a number of occasions, it was found that precious time might have been gained if certain protective measures had been taken prior to the outset of hostilities. For this reason, whenever circumstances permit, the ICRC, in consultation with the National Societies and governments concerned, seeks to define in advance the basis for possible humanitarian intervention, so that this may be more effective if the need eventually arises. Such initiative must be undertaken only with the utmost discretion, for it is vital above all not to risk aggravating tension between the parties. It would be useful therefore, whenever the danger of armed conflict arises between two States, for the leaders of the National Societies concerned to give their immediate attention to the various preparatory or preventive tasks incumbent upon them, especially in regard to the protection of potential victims, such as:

- Making contact with the responsible authorities to consider the assistance which the National Society may render them in order to put the Geneva Conventions into effect as rapidly and completely as possible—evaluating and strengthening the available resources in manpower and material; studying possibilities for neutralizing certain zones; protecting civilian nationals of the adverse party who might not be able to leave the national territory; and those functions which should be discharged even when there is no threat of armed conflict, namely the setting up of a national information office for civilians and missing persons; publicizing humanitarian principles, etc.
- Making preliminary contacts with the ICRC:
 - (a) to prepare possible action programmes;
 - (b) to facilitate studies by the ICRC, the League and/or various National Societies for emergency relief plans, for the evacuation of victims, etc.
 - (c) to permit the recruitment by the ICRC of the necessary extra personnel, doctors, nurses, delegates, radio operators, etc.
- Surveying the situation and co-operating with the ICRC delegates, whose first responsibilities will be to make contact with the authorities concerned, and to set up a rapid liaison system with the headquarters in Geneva, etc.

2. Implementation of Resolution XXI of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross at Istanbul

As we recall, the XXIst International Conference recommended unanimously, in Resolution XXI, "that in cases of armed conflicts or of situations which are a threat to peace the ICRC shall, if necessary, ask the representatives of the National Societies of the countries concerned to meet together or separately with the ICRC to study the resolution of humanitarian problems involved and in agreement with the Governments concerned to examine what contribution the Red Cross could make to preventing the outbreak of the conflict or achieving a cease-fire or cessation of hostilities." In addition, the Resolution recommended "the National Societies to comply with the request of the ICRC and give it all desirable co-operation in this field."

The need has been shown again and again for maintaining contact between the various organs of the International Red Cross, when all other links are broken, to make possible a common effort to solve the manifold humanitarian problems resulting from conflict.

However, the attempts made by the ICRC to put Resolution XXI into effect have rarely been successful. The extreme psychological tension prevailing under the conditions envisaged in the resolution, the refusal by some governments to permit their own National Society to have any contact with the Society of an enemy country, the existence in one country of an unrecognized Society, too often present obstacles which are difficult to overcome.

In certain cases, nevertheless, it was possible for such contacts to be arranged, during periods of tension or actual hostilities, through the intermediary of the ICRC, or by sister Societies or directly by the Societies concerned (the Red Crescent Societies of Algeria and Morocco in 1964, the Red Cross Societies of Honduras and El Salvador in 1969, the Iraqi Red Crescent and the Iranian Red Lion and Sun in 1971, the National Societies of Ethiopia and Somalia in 1974, of Mali and Upper Volta in 1975, etc.). In other situations, governments resorted to the services of their National Societies when they felt they could not enter into direct negotiations with the adverse party. Results which have been obtained through such contacts encourage the ICRC to persevere in this field.

To facilitate the effective application of the resolution, it is up to the National Societies, at the right moment, to draw the attention of their governments to the possibilities provided by the resolution for humanitarian action and even for a cessation of hostilities.

The ICRC hopes, in the interest of victims, that National Societies will show their willingness to comply with this resolution, even when unrecognized organizations, inspired by the principles of the Red Cross, are involved. Meetings for purely humanitarian purposes cannot in any event affect the legal status of these Societies. Even less can they constitute interference in the general policies of the belligerents.

Contacts between Red Cross Societies are in order, not only before and during a conflict, but also after the cessation of hostilities, so as to deal with the aftermath of the conflict.

The ICRC therefore intends to explore actively every possibility that exists for the application of the resolution, and is prepared to offer its services at any opportune time.

3. Assistance rendered by National Societies to victims belonging to the adverse party

Such assistance, which is in keeping with the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and with those of humanity and of impartiality in the presence of suffering, has profound moral significance and carries particular weight in the fight for peace.

In immediate terms, of course, assistance given to an enemy who is *hors de combat* may constitute a burden and even a risk. How can one be certain that the wounded man on the battlefield, the soldier who surrenders or the enemy civilian is no longer capable of doing harm?

Apart from the fact that the humanitarian assistance rendered by the Red Cross does not interfere with legitimate measures of security which the authorities may take, it can be asserted that the long-term advantages of such a humane attitude are much more important than its drawbacks, in view of the progress which it makes possible on the difficult road leading to peace.

Conversely, experience has too often demonstrated the terrible consequences of disregard by combatants for the principles of humanity and of respect for the individual, along with the inevitable sequence of violence which results.

Specifically, what are the activities which National Societies can undertake, either in co-operation with the authorities or on their own responsibility, on behalf of enemy victims? It is impossible to enumerate them all, in the face of the multiplicity and the unforeseeable nature of the evils spawned by wars, but we can refer to some of those which are most familiar:

- Assistance to enemy wounded—as in the case of the action of Red Cross medical teams in Lebanon in 1969 and 1973, during internal armed conflict.
- The delivery of relief to enemy soldiers, including the wounded and sick in hospitals as well as prisoners of war in their camps—as in the case of the forwarding and distribution of parcels by the Indian and Pakistani Red Cross Societies in 1965 and in 1972 and 1973.
- The collection and transmission of family news through the Central Tracing Agency, to relieve the anxiety of families on both sides of the front.
- Assistance to civilian nationals of an enemy state, prevented by hostilities from leaving the country.
- Search for missing persons or for the graves of victims belonging to the adverse party.
- Support for the customary activities of the ICRC and for the approaches made by the National Societies to their respective governments with a view to the application of the Geneva Conventions, etc. In this respect, it is worth emphasizing that the role of the National Society in a period of crisis or armed conflict is much more to help its own government to respect its humanitarian obligations than it is to denounce the abuses and failings of the adversary.

We are not unaware of the serious difficulties which may be encountered in carrying out such activities, which usually run counter to public opinion, and of the considerable burden of work which normally falls on the shoulders of the National Societies in time of conflict. Let us remind ourselves however of the action of Henry Dunant at Solferino, which also ran counter to common sense. Although the women of Castiglione first rebuked Dunant for caring for the enemy wounded, they

rallied to the cry "Siamo tutti fratelli !" ("We are all brothers !") It was in this very spirit, on that day, on that battlefield, that the Red Cross was born. It appears essential therefore that the National Societies, to the utmost possible extent, should work to develop that type of activity, in view of its special importance as a contribution to the cause of peace. In doing this, they are being true to their vocation as a factor for the reconciliation of peoples.

4. Increasing the participation of National Societies in international relief activities

Active participation by National Societies in international relief activities is a tangible manifestation of the spirit of human solidarity which inspires members of the Red Cross, and is therefore a contribution to the spirit of peace. Resolutions XXVI and XXXI of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross at Istanbul and Resolution VIII and Decision No. I of the XXIIInd Conference at Teheran defined the basis and determined the guiding principles for such participation.

It is important to have the maximum possible number of National Societies taking part, in proportion to their means and resources, in conformity with the fundamental principle of Red Cross universality. The League and the ICRC will study ways and means of increasing the number of Societies taking part in such activities, especially in providing qualified personnel.

5. Participation of National Societies in the development of ICRC relief activities beyond the confines of present-day law

Some of the tasks now being undertaken by the ICRC on behalf of the victims of conflicts or disorders, armed or otherwise, are not covered by any provisions of international humanitarian law. The ICRC has nevertheless undertaken them in order to meet needs which unquestionably exist and which are all the more urgent in that no other agency or institution seems capable of dealing with them. This is a constantly recurring phenomenon, particularly apparent in the field of humanitarian assistance, where Red Cross initiative has often served as the basis for studies aimed at the drafting of new treaty provisions. Action of this kind, based on practical needs, may assume widely different forms,

depending upon the circumstances. We may refer to the following examples:

- Assistance given to foreign civilians who are without protection in the territory of a country without normal diplomatic or consular relations with the country to which they belong. It is not necessary for such persons to be harassed, that is, to be arrested, prosecuted or otherwise persecuted in order to justify assistance by the Red Cross. It is sufficient for them to be confronted by any kind of difficulty which would not have occurred had they had the benefit of the protection provided for foreigners under international law in normal times. The forms of such assistance may vary greatly according to circumstances, as, for example, in the case of Koreans in Japan who wished to be repatriated to North Korea, between 1959 and 1967 and again in 1971; or of Pakistani civilians held in Bangladesh and military and civilian Bengalis held in Pakistan, after the conflict in the Indian sub-continent in 1970.
- Assistance to stateless persons, either *de facto* or *de jure*, forced to leave their countries of residence and to whom ICRC travel documents have to be given, as in the case of stateless persons from Egypt after the Suez conflict in 1957, from Uganda in 1972, etc.
- Assistance to various national minorities who need ICRC help or protection, following an armed conflict, as in the case of the Biharis in Bangladesh, or where no conflict has occurred, as in the case of Amazonian Indians, etc.
- Assistance to certain categories of victims on behalf of whom former belligerent States may agree upon a procedure for indemnization which the ICRC may be asked to organize and control, as in the case of former prisoners of war in Japanese hands and of victims of pseudo-medical experiments in Nazi camps.
- Assistance to political detainees and their families, to whom the ICRC has for several years been devoting a very substantial part of its energies and resources. Each year ICRC delegates visit such detainees at more or less regular intervals in some thirty countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Europe.

In addition, in fields already covered by the Geneva Conventions, the ICRC may in practice be called upon, in the interests of victims, to go beyond the juridical basis, in the strictest sense of the term, on which its intervention is founded. This is the case in territories occupied by Israel, where since 1967 the ICRC on its own initiative has been protecting Arab civilians. Many aspects of that mission, as the ICRC has shown in its annual reports, should be carried out by a Protecting Power—but even though provided for in the Geneva Conventions, no Protecting Power has been appointed, for want of an agreement between the parties.

If circumstances require, the ICRC will continue to offer its services and, with all the support which National Societies can give, will endeavour to develop these extra-legal activities, whose importance is obvious, not only for the persons benefiting directly from them, but also for peace, inasmuch as they sometimes make it possible to de-fuse certain conflict situations. Some of the precedents established may perhaps become in time the subject of new juridical instruments and in this way contribute to the development of international humanitarian law.

6. Activities of National Societies in the event of internal conflict

“In every country in which civil war breaks out, it is the National Red Cross Society of the country which, in the first place, is responsible for dealing, in the most complete manner, with the relief needs of the victims; for this purpose, it is indispensable that the Society shall be left free to aid all victims with complete impartiality.”

We must admit that the application of this resolution, passed by the Xth International Red Cross Conference at Geneva in 1921, often encounters great and sometimes insurmountable obstacles, both practical and juridical. The situation of a National Red Cross Society in an internal conflict is often extremely critical. Like the country itself, the Red Cross may be in danger of being torn apart by antagonistic forces.

Fortunately, this is not always the case. Some admirable examples have recently shown that it is possible to act effectively and impartially on behalf of the victims of both camps—as was done by the Red Cross Societies in Lebanon in 1958, in the Dominican Republic in 1965, in Malaysia in 1969, in the Philippines and Chile in 1973 and 1974, etc.

In carrying on their humanitarian activities, without any discrimination whatsoever, several Societies have been able to:

- provide emergency medical assistance for the wounded;
- arrange the neutralization of hospitals and other medical installations;
- intervene with the parties to a conflict to bring about a truce permitting the evacuation of the wounded, or forward relief;
- organize distribution of food to the civilian population;
- give active support to ICRC approaches on behalf of the prisoners taken on either side;
- provide for the widest possible dissemination of humanitarian principles, etc.

Some Societies have even been able to make a contribution towards talks designed to bring hostilities to an end.

All these Societies shared certain vital characteristics, without which they would have been unable to accomplish such works of peace:

- they enjoyed the full confidence of the authorities and of the whole population;
- they were sufficiently independent of their governments to act in conformity with humanitarian principles;
- their structure and composition were representative of the whole population of their country.

*

Let us conclude with a phrase uttered by the great scientist Louis Pasteur: "I do not ask you what your race is, or what your religion is, but only what you suffer from." Far better than any long speech, these few words shed light on what the contribution of the Red Cross can be towards the spirit of peace.

* * *

THE RED CROSS CONTRIBUTION
TO THE APPLICATION AND DEVELOPMENT
OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AS A FACTOR
FOR STRENGTHENING THE FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE

I. Dissemination and strengthened application of the Geneva Conventions

The Red Cross world having become increasingly over the past few years aware of the essential contribution that international humanitarian law makes to peace, the International Conference of the Red Cross, at Teheran in 1973, unanimously adopted Resolution No. XII voicing its firm belief that, in a world torn by violence, there was a pressing need for a widespread dissemination of and instruction in the Geneva Conventions, as an expression of basic Red Cross principles, and hence a factor for peace.

In its desire to give impetus to such dissemination, the ICRC made special approaches to governments and National Societies. Its purpose was to ensure that National Societies themselves should, on the one hand, take action in that field and, on the other, prevail upon their governments to discharge their obligations under the Geneva Conventions. This is obviously a long-term undertaking. The first steps have been taken, but there is still a long way to go, for many States have done nothing or hardly anything in the matter.

The target of the ICRC and National Societies in coming years will be to ensure that *all* governments take effective action to this end, particularly among their armed forces, police forces, and State and university authorities.

The endeavour to produce material for dissemination should therefore be supplemented and developed through parallel action in each country for the training of teams that can teach the essential principles of international humanitarian law and of the Geneva Conventions.

To achieve this, the ICRC submits the following programme to the attention of National Societies and governments:

A. The strengthening and institutionalization of co-operation between National Societies and their governments

Experience in a number of countries (e.g. Finland, Hungary, Poland and Romania) has shown the effectiveness in each State of a *permanent body* for the implementation and dissemination of the Geneva Conventions, composed of representatives of the principal Ministries concerned (Foreign Affairs, National Defence, Health, Education, etc.) and of qualified members of the National Society. That body studies and applies appropriate means for the systematic dissemination of the Conventions in the armed forces, in universities and among youth (material, personnel, planning). In an armed conflict, it would contribute to the implementation of the Conventions.

National Societies, whether acting on their own or, if they prefer, with ICRC aid, should in the first place *propose* to their authorities the establishment of a permanent committee. Once it is set up, they could take any *initiative* that circumstances may warrant in suggesting practical measures and co-operating, if need be, in carrying them out. By so doing they will be fully assuming their natural role as auxiliaries to the public authorities.

The ICRC, for its part, should remain in permanent contact with the National Societies and help them carry out what for most will be a new task.

B. Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions among the armed forces

The primary task of the permanent body described in paragraph A. will be to improve and intensify the teaching of the principles of humanitarian law among the armed forces. It will see to it that such teaching is carried out in a credible manner in order that officers may be aware of their responsibilities and that all ranks may be convinced that the principles of the Geneva Conventions constitute points of honour which must be respected in all circumstances.

Basing itself on last year's experience, in Geneva, with a group of officers from different parts of the world, the ICRC proposes to hold

a number of *regional seminars* in 1975 and 1976, with the co-operation of National Societies and the competent authorities. If that initiative meets, as it hopes, with the approval of National Societies, the ICRC will in due time put forward specific proposals.

C. Education of youth for peace

Pursuant to Teheran Resolution XII, the ICRC in 1974 submitted to National Societies a plan of action (based on an experiment carried out by the Austrian Red Cross) for the introduction of systematic Red Cross teaching in secondary schools. According to reports received in Geneva, nine National Societies (Thailand, France, India, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Bahrain, Spain, Sweden and Cambodia) have already acted upon this proposal and it is to be hoped that their example will be followed as widely as possible. In this context, the ICRC would recall the essential ingredients of its plan:

1. To organize *central courses* on the Red Cross for secondary school-teachers. The courses, which should be held periodically to ensure that the largest possible number of teachers are trained, might be given to about thirty teachers at a time. Their purpose would be, on the one hand, to impart knowledge about the International Red Cross (National Societies, the League and the ICRC) and the principles of humanitarian law, and, on the other, to put forward an educational programme for the teaching of those subjects.
2. To organize *regional courses* in which those having taken the central courses would teach one or more persons from each school in the region.
3. To carry out this *teaching in classes*. The teacher would take advantage of any suitable opportunity such as some topical event (World Red Cross Day, for instance) and use audio-visual methods as far as possible.

Knowing that it is often difficult to convey the Red Cross message to youth, the ICRC hopes that National Societies will make any suggestion they may consider appropriate in this context. It is pre-

pared to co-operate to the best of its ability, particularly in central courses.

On the other hand, to develop this proposal and facilitate its fulfilment, the ICRC avails itself of the opportunity of the Belgrade Conference to supplement its 1974 proposal as follows:

Publication of a teaching manual for secondary school teachers

Pursuant to Resolution XII of the XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross held in Teheran, which requested the ICRC *inter alia* to support the efforts of governments and National Societies in preparing specialized and popular publications in various languages, the Committee now proposes the establishment of a teaching manual for secondary school teachers.

The manual would comprise:

- a statement of the basic principles of the Red Cross;
- a brief introduction to the history of the Red Cross;
- a statement on the organization and essential activities of National Societies, the League and the ICRC (Geneva Conventions);
- a chapter on the theme “The Red Cross, a factor for peace”.

It would appear advisable to link information on “The Red Cross, a factor for peace” with information on our movement’s other activities, although this will call for a specific description which should strongly contribute to the dissemination of the spirit of peace among youth at school. The ICRC, which with its primary school textbook has already achieved decisive results in this field, thanks to the active assistance of all the National Societies concerned, is convinced that such an educational manual will prove a useful instrument whereby the teaching profession can make the Red Cross better known and contribute to youth’s education in the ways of peace.

To afford the publication as wide a base as possible and ensure its universal diffusion, the ICRC proposes to appeal to National Society experts, in different geographical and language areas, to co-operate in the drafting.

National Societies would have to adapt the text to their own specific requirements and have it translated and distributed to teachers.

II. Information on the work in progress for the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law

“Since new and terrible methods of destruction are invented daily, with perseverance worthy of a better object . . .”

This was one of Henry Dunant's arguments supporting his plea for relief societies for the care of wounded and sick soldiers (the future Red Cross Societies) and for a congress to adopt “some international and sacred principle, sanctioned by a convention” (the future Geneva Convention).

But that is ancient history; the pre-machine-gun era. Since then, a certain amount of progress has been made! For man today, it is the Present and the Future that count.

The Present is that, in spite of all the attempts to outlaw war, all the non-aggression pacts and disarmament conferences, armed conflicts break out or continue in various parts of the world. What is more, a few of the greater powers possess—and perhaps, tomorrow, it may be any country in the world—the means to exterminate all living creatures over a wide area.

The future will depend on the wisdom or the folly of men: either conflicts will continue, extending to genocide leading to an inconceivable sum of human suffering and mankind's suicide, or, by dint of perseverance and reasoning by governments, institutions and individuals who have the welfare of their fellow-men at heart, peace will reign between human beings and between nations, a peace not founded on the fear of deterrents.

Since new conflicts may break out before that happy day dawns, the means must be found, parallel to the repeated efforts for peace, to reduce the sufferings which are inevitably caused by hostilities, and to make it easier to bring relief to victims. One of these means does exist; it is the Geneva Conventions of 1949. At this very moment,¹ the States parties to those Conventions are gathered at a Diplomatic Conference in order to reinforce them.

¹ February 1975.

The Red Cross takes an interest in this undertaking for several reasons. In the first place, all the Geneva Conventions and their successive revisions since 1864 have been the result of its initiative, and the draft additional Protocols now being examined by the Diplomatic Conference are the work of the ICRC after consultations with government and Red Cross experts. Secondly, those Conventions constitute a solemn declaration by States of the very principles of the Red Cross and their no less solemn undertaking to respect and apply them in all circumstances, even when war is most fiercely waged.

Would it be correct to say that the 1949 Geneva Conventions have been a failure because, twenty-five years after their signature, it has been found necessary to review them? By no means. The study and adoption of the additional Protocols seem rather to reaffirm the tenor of the Conventions by making them more explicit, developing and adapting their provisions wherever that may be necessary. There is no human achievement that cannot be perfected. Gaps must be filled, doubtful provisions corrected and shortcomings remedied wherever such defects become apparent by the passing of time and in the light of experience. Let us not forget that the 1949 Conventions were elaborated by about sixty countries and that today, as a result of numerous countries having acquired independence or because of other circumstances, the number of Contracting Parties has almost doubled. The problem therefore consists in finding among so many participants, whose origin, historical development, traditions and political, racial, religious or ideological notions are tremendously varied, a common denominator which would make it possible to attain—by universal, and therefore the most efficacious consent—the goal before us: to reduce suffering and to care for victims humanely. In short, we have to oppose the often uncontrolled atrocities of what are called the “requirements of war” by the erection of barriers constituting the still more imperative requirements of humanity and peace.

But the Red Cross is not merely interested in this problem. It has an essential role in the erection of the barriers, by drawing up the text—which has now been completed—of the draft Protocols, and sending people to participate in the Diplomatic Conference in their capacity as experts, as in the case of the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies, or as members of government delegations, as in the case of certain representatives of National Societies, in order to create a climate of

understanding and goodwill favourable to the seeking of the common denominator referred to above.

The finest pacts are worth only the use made of them. With regard to the Geneva Conventions, while regrets may be expressed that, during past wars, they were not ratified by all the countries of the world, and that omissions and even violations occurred, it must be acknowledged that, as a general rule, in all those cases where they were legally in force and where they were more or less applied by belligerents, with the co-operation of the protecting Powers and the ICRC, the lives that were saved may be counted in millions, and in millions again the victims whom the Conventions made it possible to help.

The Conventions are pacts entered into between States. It is therefore the authorities of the belligerent parties who alone bear the responsibility for their application. But assistance may, nay must, be given to them. Everyone, and primarily the Red Cross, is concerned. The Red Cross, by its very function, is admirably placed to make known the principles, meaning and scope of the Conventions and, consequently, the advantage of the work now being done at the Geneva Conference. It can, moreover, contribute to the inculcation of a horror of war and a determination to respect undertakings entered into before the whole world, should a conflict unhappily break out. And this it can do, going beyond the complexity of the law and all juridical, political, military and other considerations, by constantly defending the cause of those for whom the Conventions exist: the human being, by which we mean any man, any woman, any child who, tomorrow perhaps, may be wounded, a prisoner, tortured, starving, or dying by the roadside.

Only too often do wars leave behind, not only ruin and devastation, but also an accumulation of hatred and resentment, the germs of future conflicts. The correct application of the Conventions, by reducing suffering, by allowing the enemy to aid his wounded or captive adversary, is bound to facilitate and hasten the restoration of a climate of peace between the antagonists, once the guns have been silenced.

At this moment, as the governments are deliberating the reaffirmation and reinforcement of the 1949 treaties, also known as the "Red Cross Conventions", the time seems ripe for undertaking here the study of the contribution which the Red Cross may make, by this means, too, to the creation of the spirit of peace.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS AND THE MEDICAL SERVICES OF THE ARMED FORCES ¹

by F. de Mulinen

“Ways and means of remedying the inadequacy of the medical services of armies in the field” was the study undertaken by an international conference convened at Geneva, in October 1863, by a committee of five citizens of Geneva. That committee was later to become the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The inadequacy of medical services: that was the ICRC's initial concern with regard to the medical services of the armed forces. Happily, more than a hundred years have passed since 1863, and things have changed since then. And now it seems appropriate to give fresh thought to the position and the mutual relations of the medical services and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

* * *

Before we turn to the present, let us make a brief digression into history. On the initiative of the Geneva Committee, the 1863 Conference laid stress on supplementing the means of rendering aid and relief to the wounded. It advocated the establishment in each State of a committee whose terms of reference in war time would be to assist, if need be, the medical services of the armed forces by every means within its power. The committee would be entirely free, and each one of them could organize in the manner it deemed most useful and appropriate. The future ICRC thus laid stress on ad hoc aid committees. It did not, however, intend

¹ Paper delivered at the Sixth International Advanced Course for Young Medical Officers, Libourne, September 1972, reproduced in the *Revue internationale des services de santé des armées de terre, de mer et de l'air* (Liège, 1972, No. 11).

to belittle the role of the medical services. Aid committees were no more than stop-gaps.

A year later, the first Geneva Convention saw the light of day. It declared, in Article 1, that "ambulances and military hospitals shall be recognized as neutral and, as such, protected and respected by the belligerents as long as they accommodate wounded and sick". That fundamental principle still holds good. It was developed by the Conventions which followed the 1864 Convention and extended to the requirements of maritime warfare.

Medical services are now covered by the First and Second Conventions of 1949, which relate to the wounded and sick in armed forces in the field, and to wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea, respectively. To assess development since 1864, one need only compare the number of articles in the Conventions. While in 1864 there were ten, the two aforementioned 1949 Conventions contain sixty-four and sixty-three articles, respectively.

Stress is now laid on the military medical service, which is fully protected. On the other hand, being a recent development, the protection of its civilian counterpart is still very incomplete. It dates back to no further than 1949. It covers only recognized civilian hospitals, and no provision is made for the medical services of civil defence bodies for instance. Thus there is an imbalance, with an advance in the protection of the military medical service.

In the combat zone, the rules are based on the needs of the army medical services, while the services of aid societies merely benefit from the provisions for the protection of the military medical service.

The 1949 Geneva Conventions thus bear witness to the fact that the inadequacy noted a hundred years ago has been remedied. The value of army medical services is now recognized.

* * *

As the ICRC belongs to the Red Cross world, there is a tendency to consider that its only partner is the National Red Cross Society of the State concerned. This overlooks the fact that the ICRC, while an association in the sense of the Swiss Civil Code, has certain duties under public international law, as for instance when it acts as substitute for the Protecting Power or in the conciliation procedure between the

parties to a conflict. In the exercise of those functions and duties, the ICRC can deal with States alone.

Within a State, the medical service of the armed forces is particularly concerned by the provisions relating to the wounded and the sick. Undoubtedly there must be good co-operation between the ICRC and the medical services.

The ICRC, however, is seldom mentioned in the first two Conventions of 1949. Its relations with medical services become apparent particularly in the drawing up of legal instruments, the revision and development of the Conventions. We are now experiencing the latter. At present a number of provisions in the 1949 Conventions call for careful study with a view to improving them. To mention only two specific fields, there is the development of aviation, which offers further possibilities for the evacuation of the wounded and the sick from the battlefield. In addition, war is affecting the civilian population more and more, and States are therefore equipping themselves with integrated medical services where the civilian and the military medical sectors are combined. To avoid setting up something entirely different, the civilian medical service must follow the military model.

The medical service can tell the ICRC what should be adapted in the Conventions. It is familiar with application problems and is in a position to point out shortcomings and weaknesses. Owing to its position in the armed forces, it knows their intrinsic requirements and the consequences for humanitarian law. In short, the medical service has an overall view.

As guardian and promoter of the Conventions, the ICRC should be able to cope with the changing nature of armed conflicts, their growing technicality and the resulting evolution of medical tactics. The co-operation of medical services is essential to the ICRC. The Conventions and any supplements thereto should be easily understandable. It is therefore necessary to use a simple, clear and precise terminology that is nevertheless sufficiently broad to cover the needs of the land, sea and air medical services, and the variations from State to State. Here, the co-operation of military medical services may be vital.

But it is not enough to draw up humanitarian law. It is useless so long as it is not disseminated and made known to all those who should respect and apply it. The ICRC can certainly do something in this field, by means of conferences, meetings and particularly booklets

with texts and illustrations suited to different categories of recipients. Yet the ICRC does not claim that it can do everything itself. Even if it were able to, it should not do so. States bear their share of responsibility. Within the State, the medical service is well placed to play its part in the effort directed at dissemination and instruction. The ICRC counts on the medical services.

* * *

Let us turn to an entirely different problem. The ICRC, whose essential task in an armed conflict has always been, and still is, to ensure respect for, and the application of, the Conventions for the benefit of the persons protected, may have occasion to set up and direct large-scale relief operations. The ICRC cannot carry out such operations solely by its own means. Indeed, it would hardly be judicious for it to constitute immense reserves of personnel and material for any eventualities. It must therefore, when the time comes, be able to seek assistance elsewhere. National Red Cross Societies,¹ are established primarily for the needs of their own State. Their resources for action abroad are not unlimited.

On the other hand, there is a reservoir which is both large and relatively available: that of the armed forces not at war. Their medical services are organized and in training. The members of the personnel know one another, are familiar with their material and skilled in the quick installation and improvisation required by new places of work. Those services are not committed, so that they are available for any sudden posting. Entire medical units can therefore be moved without disturbing the smooth running of an existing hospital, for instance. Where the medical unit is also prepared to cover great distances by air and where the necessary transport is available, the most that the ICRC could desire is achieved.

Availability alone, however, is not enough. It is also necessary for medical assistance to be accepted. It must be of a neutral character. This requirement is all the more important as only States of a certain size have medical services that allow them to reach the desired optimum.

¹ And also the Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies.

The point at issue, therefore, is to find a way whereby medical means can be divorced from their military context. At first, this may seem to be asking too much of the armed forces. But experience of relief action in Jordan, in the autumn of 1970, showed that such demilitarization may be a prerequisite for acceptance by the belligerents. Besides the removal of camouflage and the affixing of the distinctive emblem on transport aircraft, the medical personnel had to assume a civilian aspect by exchanging the military uniform for red cross garments.

Compliance with the various requirements obviously takes time and is apt to conflict with the assumption of availability. Nevertheless, by foreseeing the case in time and preparing their personnel psychologically as well, the medical services should be able to reduce their improvising considerably, and hence all the attendant drawbacks. To help solve the problem, States might come to an agreement. One State might undertake to hold a dressing station available; another might provide a field hospital, and so forth.

* * *

These few reflections should indicate how the ICRC visualizes the medical services of the armed forces at the present time.

We are far from the inadequacy noted in 1863. Medical services can contribute a great deal to the ICRC, which needs them, for the development and dissemination of humanitarian law in the first place, and for major relief actions subsequently.

The problems are numerous and vast. They can be solved only by close contact and fruitful co-operation. This is the co-operation which the ICRC offers the medical services of the armed forces and expects of them.

Frédéric de MULINEN
Controller in charge of Management
Control and Planning, ICRC

*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***The ICRC President in the Federal Republic of Germany**

Dr. Eric Martin, President of the ICRC, accompanied by Mr. Melchior Borsinger, Delegate-General for Europe and North America, visited the Federal Republic of Germany from 19 to 25 June, at the invitation of the National Red Cross.

At Kiel, the ICRC President took part in the annual meeting of the presidium and in the Society's triennial general assembly. On that occasion, he presented the Florence Nightingale Medal to Schwester Isa Gräfin von der Goltz, former chief nurse in Korea and now director of one of the National Society's nursing schools.¹

Dr. Martin and Mr. Borsinger were also received by the heads of the Red Cross of the Province of Schleswig-Holstein, after which they visited the International Tracing Service at Arolsen, under the escort of its director, Mr. Albert de Cocatrix. The activities of the Service, thirty years after the end of the Second World War, continue intensively, with 10,000 certificates of various kinds being delivered every month to persons who had been detained in concentration camps.

The president and Mr. Borsinger concluded their visit at Cologne, where they had further talks with Dr. Walter Bargatzky, President of the National Society.

Africa**Angola**

After the June survey mission in Angola, the ICRC appealed to seventeen National Red Cross Societies to provide material support for its assistance operations in that country. The amount requested in the appeal was two million Swiss francs.

¹ *Plate.*

The five ICRC delegates in Angola, who have already obtained from the authorities every facility to carry out their mission, were reinforced on 10 July by a surgico-medical team of a surgeon, a general practitioner, an anaesthetist and two female nurses. Part of the team went to Carmona in the north of the country. The surgeon and the anaesthetist stayed until 18 July in the Maria Pia hospital in Luanda to operate on the many wounded brought in from various districts of the town by the ambulances of the Angola regional Red Cross. They then joined the other members of the team in Carmona.

The ICRC has sent to Angola, by air, 39 tons of foodstuffs, 2 tons of medicaments, 1,000 blankets and 5 vehicles, to a value of 390,000 Swiss francs. These will be used mainly for the benefit of the more than 5,000 displaced persons in Luanda, and for infants.

The emergency needs include powdered milk, baby food, blankets and medical material. It is planned to send shortly two further medical teams which will be made available by the National Societies of Denmark and France. The Swiss Red Cross has undertaken to provide a relief team in September to take over from the one now working in Carmona.

By 25 July, contributions promised or received amounted to 1,163,050 Swiss francs, namely 988,750 Swiss francs from the governments of Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and the United States, and 174,300 Swiss francs from the National Societies of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Norway, Poland, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

People's Republic of the Congo

A regional delegate spent the first fortnight of July in the People's Republic of the Congo. On 10 July he visited the Maison d'Arrêt in Brazzaville where he talked in private with detainees of his choice. A few days later he sent them 250 blankets, school material for the teaching of reading and writing in four classes, kitchen utensils and gardening tools. He also provided the prison infirmary with a stock of medicaments. The delegate then met the Director of Public Security, to whom he conveyed his comments and suggestions.

In addition, he conferred with Red Cross officials at the National Society headquarters and met the Assistant Chief of Staff for Political Affairs with whom he discussed the dissemination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions among the armed forces.

North Africa

On 10 July 1975, an ICRC delegate went to Algiers, when the People's Movement for the Liberation of Saguiat el Hamra and Rio de Oro (Polisario Front) released two Spanish prisoners who had been wounded when captured. The two prisoners were entrusted to the custody of a Spanish Government representative in the presence of the President of the Spanish Red Cross, the President of the Algerian Red Crescent and the ICRC representative.

Latin America

New regional delegation in Argentina

The ICRC has opened a regional delegation in Buenos Aires for the countries of the Cono Sur (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay). An agreement to that effect was signed on 7 July in Buenos Aires by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Alberto Juan Vignes, and by the ICRC delegate general for Latin America, Mr Sergio Nessi.

The first ICRC regional delegation in Latin America was opened in August 1971 in Caracas (Venezuela) staffed by two delegates. One was concerned for the countries of Central America and the Caribbean; the other for the countries of South America.

ICRC activities in the Latin American continent having developed over the past four years, reorganization and decentralization were necessary, hence the opening of a new delegation in Argentina. The Caracas delegation continues to cover Central America, the Caribbean and the countries of the Andes.

The Santiago delegation, which was opened in September 1973, is being maintained for the moment by the ICRC in view of the importance of its activities in Chile. The new regional delegation for the "Cono Sur" might later be required to include Chile in its area of action.

Mission of the regional delegate for the countries of the Andes

The ICRC regional delegate for the countries of the Andes was in Bolivia from 20 June to 13 July. After conferring with the leaders of the Bolivian Red Cross he had interviews with the Minister of the Interior, the Minister for Education and other government officials.

The delegate visited 5 places of detention in La Paz and the provinces. In all, he saw some 80 persons detained for political reasons and talked with them without witnesses. Relief supplies, particularly medical, to a value of nearly 2,000 US dollars, were delivered for the benefit of the detainees.

The delegate also visited the Cochabamba and Sucre branches of the National Red Cross. He took part in the Bolivian Red Cross National seminar at La Paz from 27 to 29 June.

Whilst in Peru on 14 and 15 July, he attended a meeting of the Peruvian Red Cross Reorganizing Committee. He also discussed the dissemination of knowledge of Red Cross principles in schools with the Vice-Minister for Education.

In Colombia, on 16 and 17 July, the delegate, the Director of Prisons and the Colombian Red Cross Director of Relief drew up a plan of distribution of medicaments in prisons which had been visited towards the end of last year by the ICRC. Finally, with the Director of the Junior Red Cross, he broached the subject of teaching humanitarian principles in schools.

Brazil

In June, the ICRC delegate general for Latin America, Sergio Nessi, went to Brazil to arrange, in co-operation with the National Red Cross, the programme of visits by ICRC regional delegates to places of detention. The visits were to start on 8 July. Since then, the regional delegates have been to 13 places of detention in the States of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Parana. In all, they saw some 3,900 detainees.

Chile

The ICRC delegations in Chile continued their work for detainees held by the military authorities, and for their families.

In June they visited 17 places of detention and saw almost 1,200 detainees. During that month they provided material assistance to prisoners to a value of 6,500 US dollars, in addition to 17 consignments of medicaments which were sent to 13 places of detention.

Some 800 needy families of detainees in Santiago, and nearly 2,000 families in the provinces, received aid to a value of more than 90,000 US dollars.

Asia

Activities of the International Red Cross in Indo-China

Tracing Agency. — A great many people from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos who left their countries during the events which took place last spring are now dispersed throughout the world, and are often separated from other members of their families. To help locate them and bring families together again, the International Red Cross has begun a large-scale census operation.

In South East Asia, the registration started in Bangkok and will continue in Malaysia, Hong Kong and Singapore. The ICRC's Central Tracing Agency has asked all the National Red Cross Societies concerned to carry out their own censuses and to send the resulting lists to Geneva. From this information a central card index register will be compiled to facilitate tracing.

In the countries involved and in Geneva, delegates of the International Red Cross have kept in close touch with representatives of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

In addition, assistance has been given to National Red Cross Societies in countries which have had to set up camps due the influx of refugees (Thailand and Malaysia in particular).

Logistics. — At the request of the authorities and Red Cross of the Republic of South Vietnam, relief supplies are now being delivered by sea. Accordingly the logistics base of the International Red Cross has been transferred from Bangkok to Singapore, where two delegates are responsible for co-ordinating and accompanying shipments to Saigon and Danang.

By 23 July, the International Red Cross had delivered to South Vietnam more than 8,200 tons of basic and high-protein foodstuffs, powdered milk, medical supplies, chemical products and miscellaneous goods, worth 15.6 million Swiss francs. Other material, valued at 22.2 million francs, is on the way. It includes 2,000 tons of raw cotton from Shanghai and 670 tons of foodstuffs, medicines and chemical products from Singapore.

Field Personnel. — As of mid-July, the International Red Cross had 14 delegates in the area, namely:

- Democratic Republic of Vietnam: one delegate;
- Republic of South Vietnam: four delegates, including a doctor and a radio operator;

- Thailand: four delegates, including tracing agency, relief and radio specialists;
- Singapore: two relief specialists;
- Laos: three delegates, one of them a radio operator.

Financial Situation. — As of 20 July 1975, the financial position was as follows: of the 87.5 million Swiss francs required for the International Red Cross programme, contributions received and pledged amounted to 65.2 million Swiss francs, i.e. 46.5 million in cash and 18.7 million in kind, leaving a little more than 22 million francs needed to cover the budget.

Contributions have come from 19 Governments, 37 National Societies and some private donors.

Government contributions were from: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The National Societies of the following countries made contributions: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America and USSR.

Thailand

On 1 July, an ICRC delegate visited the Bang Wang prison near Bangkok. He saw a half-dozen detainees who were confined for reasons of a political character. As previously, the delegate talked without witnesses with the detainees.

Europe

Cyprus

The ICRC delegation in Cyprus continued its work of protection for isolated communities on the island—in villages inhabited by Greek Cypriots in the North and in villages and urban districts inhabited by

Turkish Cypriots in the South. The delegates make regular visits to all the communities, enquiring into living conditions and occasionally distributing relief supplies. Subsequently, the ICRC makes such representations to the authorities as the particular circumstances of the protected persons may indicate.

The Red Cross mobile teams having completed their mission at the end of May (and not at the end of June as indicated in a previous issue) one medical delegate remains in Cyprus, working in close co-operation with the authorities in the co-ordination and supervision of medical activities.

Exchanges of messages between separated families continue, at the rate of about 6,000 messages a day.

Middle East

Release of detainees. — In our previous issue we mentioned the first release of Arab civilian detainees following the return by Egypt of the bodies of 39 Israeli soldiers killed in the October 1973 war.

A further release operation took place on 25 June 1975 on the El-Qantara road under ICRC auspices, when twenty Egyptian civilian detainees, released by the Israeli authorities, returned to the Valley of the Nile. Prior to their release, the detainees talked to the ICRC delegates, to whom they freely expressed their desire to cross to the western bank of the Suez Canal.

In the opposite direction, the mortal remains of the two Jews executed in Cairo in 1945 were returned by the Egyptian authorities to Israel.

On the same day, eleven notables of El Arish, who had been invited by the Egyptian Government to the Suez Canal reopening ceremonies, went back to occupied Egyptian territory in Sinai.

Transfer operations. — A good part of the work of the ICRC delegations in the Middle East has consisted in arranging for the transfer of persons between Israel-occupied territories and the Arab countries. The greatest number of people involved were Gaza Palestinian students in Egyptian and Syrian Universities going home for the holidays. Other operations were for the reuniting of families, and for family visits. All those operations took place either in the United Nations buffer zone or at Quneitra on the Golan Heights.

On the El Qantara-Balouza road, six operations were carried out between 1 and 22 July 1975. Altogether, 2,334 Palestinian students from

Gaza returned from Cairo to spend the summer at home. During the same period, 461 persons crossed the Suez Canal from east to west to visit relatives. In the opposite direction, 288 persons went to Gaza for the same reason.

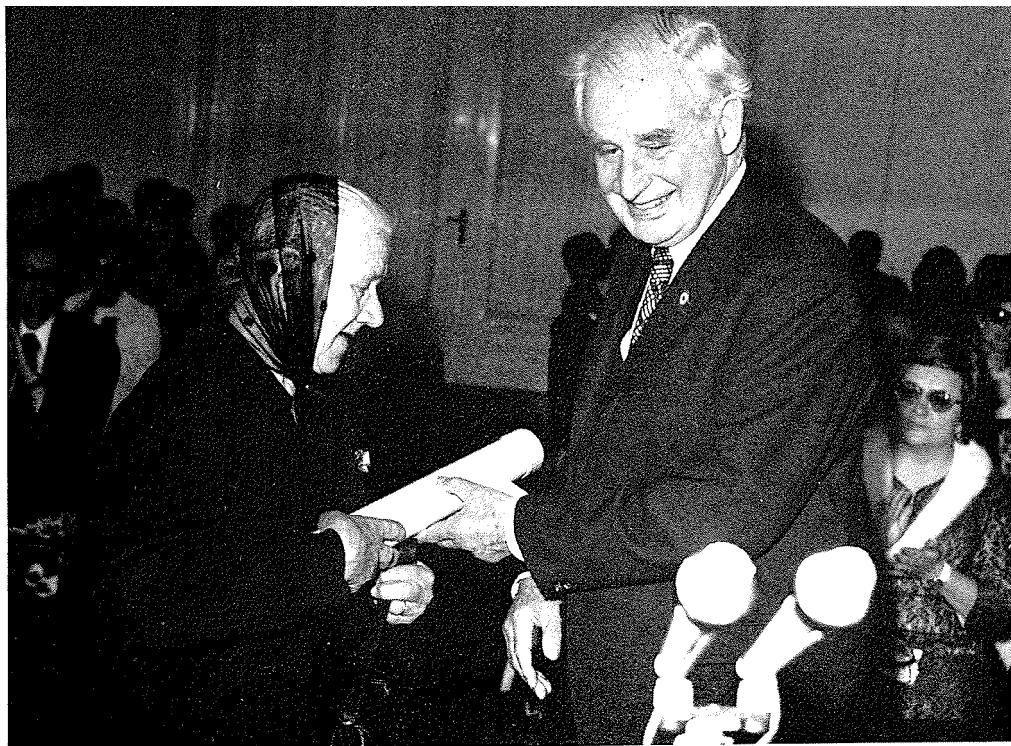
At Quneitra, on 2 July, 81 Palestinian students coming from Damascus went to their homes for holidays. On 10 July, four Arab women, two of them living in occupied territory and two in Israel, went to join their families in the Syrian Arab Republic. One Arab civilian detainee released by Israel went to Damascus.

Relief supplies for southern Sinai. — On 7 July 1975, nearly a hundred tons of relief supplies given by the Egyptian Government for the population of southern Sinai (78 tons) and for St. Catherine's Monastery (21 tons) were forwarded by the ICRC from the west to the east bank of the Suez Canal.

Syrian Arab Republic

An ICRC delegate in the Syrian Arab Republic recently attended at Aleppo a distribution of milk to 1,600 infants by a local branch of the Syrian Red Crescent Society. This was part of an allocation of twelve tons of powdered milk donated by the Swiss Confederation.

On that occasion, the ICRC delegate was able to see the work carried out by the local branch of the National Society when he visited its new dispensary at Tell Rafaat village, 35 km west of Aleppo. The dispensary, which serves 24 villages inhabited by about 40,000 persons, is run by a group of volunteers led by Red Crescent Society members. Milk is distributed once a week and lectures on hygiene and feeding are periodically given to young mothers.



Hungary: The President of the ICRC, Mr. Eric Martin, presenting the Florence Nightingale Medal and citation to Mrs. Roza Almássy...



...and to Miss Zsófia Marosközi.



Kiel: During his visit to the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the ICRC, Mr. Eric Martin, presents the Florence Nightingale Medal to Schwester Isa Gräfin von der Goltz.

Photo Renard, Kiel

Geneva: The head of the Italian service explaining the work of the Central Tracing Agency to visitors from the Italian Red Cross (**centre:** Mrs. Leone, President of Honour of the Italian Red Cross, **right:** Mrs. de Gasperi, President of the National Women's Committee, **left:** Mr. Masini, President-General).

Photo J.-J. Kurz / ICRC



IN GENEVA

Guests of the ICRC

Mrs. Vittoria Leone, Honorary President of the Italian Red Cross, accompanied by Mrs. Francesca de Gasperi, President of the Red Cross Women's National Committee, Dr. C. A. Masini, President, and Dr. Luciano Corvini, head of the external relations bureau, visited the international Red Cross organizations in Geneva, from 2 to 4 July 1975, at the invitation of the League and ICRC.

The Italian Red Cross delegation was received by the President of the ICRC, the President of the Executive Board and members of the Directorate, as well as by the Secretary General and senior officials of the League of Red Cross Societies.

During their stay in Geneva, the guests of the ICRC and League visited thoroughly both institutions, making a lengthy tour in particular of the Central Tracing Agency,¹ and conferred about various Red Cross activities throughout the world.

ICRC publication

A report, which was originally published in French soon after the Second World War, has just been issued by the ICRC in its English version under the title *The work of the ICRC for civilian detainees in German concentration camps from 1939 to 1945*. It gives details of ICRC action on behalf of the detainees in German concentration camps and contains extracts of various documents and reports drafted by ICRC delegates. This 125-page volume may be obtained from the ICRC Documentation Service, Geneva, price 10 Swiss francs.

¹ Plate.

RELIEF FORWARDED BY THE ICRC

As powdered milk and grain are basic commodities, they figure at the top of priorities submitted to the International Committee of the Red Cross for its relief actions.

To meet the requests for aid which it receives from all quarters of the earth, the ICRC finds ready support from the Swiss Confederation and the European Economic Community (EEC).

During the first six months of 1975, the ICRC shipped to thirteen countries about 3,000 tons of powdered milk, wheat flour and rice to a value of more than 5.6 million Swiss francs.

Of this, the Swiss Confederation supplied the ICRC with 58 tons of powdered unskimmed milk to a value of 406,000 Swiss francs, shipped to the following countries: Angola (15 tons), Burma (5 tons), Honduras (10 tons), Mozambique (10 tons), Sri Lanka (5 tons), Syrian Arab Republic (12 tons) and the Republic of South Vietnam (1 ton).

The EEC's share of shipments amounted to over 3,000 tons of cereals and milk, to a total value of 5.2 million Swiss francs: 1,193 tons of wheat flour for the Israel-occupied territories and the Lebanon, 1,000 tons of rice for the Republic of South Vietnam and 860 tons of powdered skimmed milk for Cambodia, India, Rwanda and Somalia.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

WORLD CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS ON PEACE

As announced in a previous issue of the *International Review*, a World Conference of the Red Cross on Peace was to be held from 11 to 13 June 1975. The Conference, which took place at Belgrade, in the Parliament building, was attended by representatives of some eighty National Societies, of the international institutions of the Red Cross and of the Henry Dunant Institute.

The Conference was jointly organized by the League of Red Cross Societies and the Red Cross of Yugoslavia. At the opening meeting a message was read out from President J. B. Tito, saluting the Red Cross and its useful role as a factor for peace. Dr. Nikola Georgievski, President of the Red Cross of Yugoslavia, then expressed his country's pleasure at being the host of a Conference which was important for the Red Cross. He was convinced that delegates from all countries would find a common tongue to define the role of the Red Cross in the action for peace. Mr. Henri Beer, Secretary General of the League, then read out a message from Mr. José Barroso, Chairman of the Board of Governors, who was unable to attend owing to ill-health, and who called upon one and all to struggle for the establishment of peaceful relations between men and between States. He said that anything that stood in the way of peace must be attacked. Lastly, Dr. Eric Martin spoke on behalf of the ICRC of which he is President. He urged the delegates to focus on what united them in a common yearning for peace despite any differences of views and hostility, in order to establish a programme of action for peace. He dwelt on the fundamental principles of the Red Cross, in particular on those of neutrality and independence, which forbade the Red Cross to

take sides in any conflict, in order that it might continue to provide relief and to defend the humanitarian rules at all times.

The Conference was presided over by Mr. Marcellin Carraud, President of the French Red Cross. The ICRC presented two reports, one on the alleviation of the suffering of victims of conflicts as a contribution to peace, and the other on the development of international humanitarian law and the diffusion of the Geneva Conventions.¹

A "Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace", was formulated by a drafting committee under the chairmanship of Mr. S. Ranganathan, President of the Red Cross of India and was submitted to the Conference for examination. The programme provides for measures to strengthen the practical action of Red Cross institutions on behalf of victims of conflicts and to encourage the development of international humanitarian law. It also contemplates an increased Red Cross role in the prevention of conflicts, when circumstances permit. We shall revert to the subject after it has been discussed at the international Red Cross meeting at Rabat next October.

¹ The text is given elsewhere in this issue.

NEW DIRECTOR OF THE HENRY DUNANT INSTITUTE

On 8 July 1975, the General Meeting of the Henry Dunant Institute appointed as the Institute's new director Mr. Jean Pictet, Vice President of the International Committee of the Red Cross and associate professor at the University of Geneva. He succeeds Mr. Pierre Boissier, who was killed in an accident last year, after being the Institute's moderator since its beginning.

REPORT ON THE XXIInd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS

The International Review devoted its issue of January 1974 to the XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross which took place at Teheran in 1973. It drew attention to the importance of that meeting, which, in the words of the President of the ICRC, took place "in an atmosphere of friendship, and unquestionably produced worthwhile results."

We revert to it therefore only to report the publication of a 145-page folio volume containing the complete record of the meeting of the Council of Delegates—which took place on 7 November 1973—and of the International Conference itself, whose five plenary sessions took place from 8 to 15 November. The work also contains the texts of the resolutions adopted.

The book is available in English, French and Spanish and is illustrated. It may be obtained, at a price of 25 Swiss francs, from the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran.

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF RED CROSS AND HEALTH FILMS

The Sixth International Festival of Red Cross and Health Films was held at Varna, Bulgaria, from 16 to 25 June 1975. More than 300 films from some forty-five countries were shown.

The Festival, which was organized by the Bulgarian Red Cross in co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies, had the patronage of the League and the World Health Organization. Bulgarian government authorities, members of the diplomatic corps and numerous representatives of the Red Cross, film, television and medical and health fields attended the opening ceremony held in Varna's Palace of Sports and Culture.

The Varna biennial festival brought together the best Red Cross and health films made in recent years by National Societies, film and television companies, studios, universities, medical institutes and health organizations. For the first time, there was a special showing of amateur films to encourage the production of films on subjects related to the Red Cross and health. Another innovation this year was a "film market", organized in co-operation with the Bulgarian Cinematographic Office, which enabled film users to acquire the best and most recent films in their fields of interest.

On the closing day, five *Grands Prix* were awarded. The *Grand Prix* of the President of the Bulgarian Red Cross went to a short film, *The Parable of the Wheel* (USSR), and the League's *Grand Prix* to *The Street and Man* (Yugoslavia). Various other prizes and medals were awarded to short films, feature films and television films.

SECRETARIAT FOR RED CRESCENT AND RED CROSS SOCIETIES IN ARAB COUNTRIES

In its March 1975 issue, International Review gave an account of the Seventh Regional Meeting of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies, held in Riyadh last January. It mentioned that among the items on the agenda was the question of the establishment of a permanent secretariat for those National Societies. Panorama, the League's publication, gives further details in its latest number (1975, No 2) :

A regional secretariat serving Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies in Arab countries is to be set up in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, who was Patron and Honorary President of the Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, ordered funds to be provided for the establishment and running of the centre.

King Faisal's gift, which made possible the realization of a project which had been under study for several years, was announced at the VIIth Conference of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies. Seventy-five delegates from 18 National Societies and representatives of the League, the ICRC and the Study for the Re-appraisal of the Role of the Red Cross attended the meeting, held 27-31 January.

The Conference immediately selected Saudi Arabia's diplomatic capital as the site for the Secretariat, and named Mr Abdul Ghani Ashi, Vice-President of the Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, as its executive officer.

The Secretariat will co-ordinate the humanitarian work of Societies in Arab countries, with particular emphasis on assistance to new and developing Societies, and will strengthen co-operation with the League and the ICRC. A projected Arab institute for volunteer training may also eventually be attached to the Secretariat. . . .

. . . Among other decisions, the Conference voted to allocate annually 36,000 Kuwaiti dinars to finance research work on war injuries, and asked for the co-operation of the ICRC and the League.

HUNGARY

The June issue of *International Review* mentioned the ICRC President's recent visit to Hungary at the invitation of that country's Red Cross and authorities. Mr. Eric Martin was shown various aspects of the duties carried out by the National Society and presented the Florence Nightingale Medal to two nurses.¹

He also took part in the ceremonies at Budapest on the occasion of World Red Cross Day, and attended the general rehearsal of a cantata entitled "Tribute to Henry Dunant" preparatory to a performance during a gala soirée at the Academy of Music. This work had been composed and presented to the National Society by a Hungarian poet and a Hungarian composer. The National Society kindly gave the ICRC a tape recording of this nobly inspired lyrical tribute to the Red Cross and to peace:

... You have seen, Henry Dunant,
The face of war at Solferino,
The faces of the unburied dead;
You heard
their last cries stifled by blood.

The light of your humanity belongs to all races
And we must learn that our common aim is peace.
Happy is he who in adversity befriends his neighbour.
Light begets light and
The Red Cross brightens the desolate gloom of night...

¹ *Plate.*

CENTENARY OF THE RED CROSS OF YUGOSLAVIA

In 1875, at Cetinje, then the capital of Montenegro, a committee was set up to provide relief for refugees from Herzegovina. And that was the origin of the Red Cross of Yugoslavia. To celebrate the centenary of that event, delegates from National Societies and international institutions of the Red Cross who attended the World Red Cross Conference on Peace, in Belgrade, in June 1975, were asked to participate in a formal ceremony held in the town of Cetinje.

Dr. Nikola Georgievski, President of the Red Cross of Yugoslavia, was the first to address the gathering. He spoke about the Society's history and its remarkable development during the past century: membership is five million or about 20 per cent of the country's population. He described some of the Society's varied and effective activities: health training, disease detection, first-aid, first-aid courses which over the past ten years had been attended by more than two and a half million persons, blood donor service, home care, social welfare and international aid.

Referring to the origin of the Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Mr. Georgievski said: "The idea of founding a humanitarian organization, which was dictated by need, germinated in our soil long before the first Red Cross organization was founded. We find it in individual examples among our people everywhere. We find it at the beginning of the 19th century, at the time of the plague which ravaged Europe and did not spare this small free country, Montenegro. For instance, in his plea to the Austrian governor of Dalmatia, the sovereign of Montenegro, Peter I Petrović, asked for medical personnel in the following terms: "I ask you not as a brother, for we are not brothers, but as a man, for we must hold out a helping hand in time of need."

Mr. Georgievski concluded: "During its long existence and in its activities, the Red Cross has overcome many ordeals and fulfilled the wishes of those in need of aid. In the world of tomorrow, the noble and humanitarian ideas of the Red Cross will for that very reason become the aims and the ideals of an ever-growing number of men.

We must therefore orient our action and our efforts with a view to ensuring a lasting peace that will guarantee a better and finer future for mankind."

Mr. Eric Martin, President of the ICRC, delivered an address. A few passages are given below:

On the occasion of this great anniversary, I am happy indeed to bring the congratulations of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the Yugoslav Red Cross for its centenary, together with best wishes for the future.

You have chosen to celebrate this centenary at the very birthplace of your Society, in the Republic of Montenegro, a symbol of independence. It was right here, one hundred years ago, confronted by an influx of refugees and wounded persons, fleeing from nearby regions where tragic events were taking place, that men of good will decided not only to give relief to these victims, in accord with the principles of our movement, but to give added force to their action by appealing to international solidarity and, to that effect, to apply for membership in the Red Cross family, then entering its second decade.

The historic events which inspired the foundation of your Society also correspond to an important date for the International Committee. They led to the statement of a point in Red Cross doctrine which is now universally accepted: even if hostilities which produce victims are internal and not international in character, the Red Cross cannot remain indifferent to the suffering they cause and must come to the victims' assistance, faithful to its fundamental rule—to consider only the person who suffers, whatever the causes of his suffering.

The ICRC was not only pleased at that time to introduce the newly established Society to all of the sister Societies, but also, a few months later, to send a medical mission to Cetinje. It was wintertime and the journey which took us only one hour today took four days for the doctors. It was worth it. The three envoys from Geneva arrived and established the first contact with the Montenegrin Society. They received a warm welcome, typical of the hospitality of your country, and found a complete understanding of the objectives of our movement. Ever since that time, the bonds between your Society and the ICRC have grown steadily stronger, so that the institution which I represent can truly rejoice at the progress of your great organization...

...The Red Cross of Yugoslavia has also played a full part in the international life of the Red Cross. It has often made important contributions to relief activities undertaken by the ICRC, many times in co-operation

with the League, in the course of armed conflicts. We cannot forget the Yugoslav doctor, on mission for the ICRC, who gave his life while serving under the flag of the Red Cross.

While your Society has consistently worked to develop by every means its peacetime activities, it has also, with outstanding vigour—due indeed to the dramatic history of this country—demonstrated its interest in activities which are especially dear to the heart of the International Committee: the diffusion of the Geneva Conventions, the development of humanitarian law, and, naturally, the contribution of the Red Cross to peace.

Mr. Henrik Beer conveyed the congratulations and good wishes of the League, of which he is Secretary General, and read out a message from Mr. José Barroso, Chairman of the Board of Governors. He spoke of the vast sphere of Red Cross action and of the multiplicity and value of the services which the Red Cross of Yugoslavia renders the individual and the community, both at home and in other lands.

At the close of the ceremony, and with traditional Yugoslav hospitality, the participants were invited to an open-air lunch enlivened by folk-dancing.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON HUMANITARIAN LAW

An international meeting on humanitarian law on 21 and 22 June at Turin, organized by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law of San Remo, discussed two questions directly related to the work of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts. The first of these dealt with the problem of the sovereignty of states vis-à-vis international relief activities; the second with the protection of refugees in periods of armed conflict.

A constructive and interesting discussion led to the adoption of two resolutions. The resolution concerning relief activities called upon the States signatory to the Geneva Conventions to observe strictly their responsibilities under the relevant provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 for the protection of civilians in time of war and appealed to them to take the necessary measures to permit international co-operation in this respect.

The resolution devoted to the protection of refugees asked the Governments taking part in the Diplomatic Conference to support the adoption of articles in the draft Protocols additional to the Conventions relating to the protection of refugees and children and of the articles concerning the reuniting of dispersed families. The text of the latter resolution is as follows:

The International Meeting on International Humanitarian Law at Turin, 21 and 22 June 1975, under the auspices of the International Institute of Humanitarian Law.

Having followed with particular interest the results of the two sessions of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in armed conflicts (Geneva, February-March 1974 and February-April 1975),

Aware of the necessity of effective international protection of refugees in all circumstances,

Recalling the resolutions adopted during the meetings of experts of the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (San Remo, 1973, and Florence, 1974) on the reunion of dispersed families,

Recognizing the role of governmental and non-governmental organisations and particularly the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross regarding the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law,

Congratulating the International Committee of the Red Cross entrusted with the task of drafting the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,

Taking cognizance of the reports of the Meeting on the protection of refugees in the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions on the protection of war victims,

Invites the Governments participating in the Diplomatic Conference on International Humanitarian Law to support the adoption of the articles of the Protocols concerning the protection of refugees and children and also the articles dealing with the reunion of dispersed families,

Invites the International Institute of Humanitarian Law and also other appropriate institutions to promote lectures on the international protection of refugees and stateless persons in the teaching of international humanitarian law.

Some fifty experts took part in the meeting, in their private capacities. The ICRC was represented by Mr. C. Pilloud, Director, Mrs. D. Bujard, Chief of the Legal Division, and Mr. M. Veuthey, assistant to the Director of the Department of Principles and Law.

D. B.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

At the beginning of August 1945, a new weapon, the first atomic bomb, exploded in Hiroshima, killing hundreds of thousands of people in a flash. Soon afterwards, the second exploded in Nagasaki.

Dr. Marcel Junod (later a member and afterwards Vice President of the ICRC) had just arrived in Japan. He had left Geneva in June to take up the position of head of the ICRC delegation in Japan. He reached Manchuria towards the end of July where he visited allied prisoners of war in Japanese hands. On 9 August he went on to Tokyo.

His book, *Warrior Without Weapons*,¹ which remains such a vivid testimony, includes a moving account of the situation and of the relief mission he carried out at Hiroshima shortly after his arrival.

HEALTH MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

*In the introduction to his 1974 annual report to the World Health Assembly, Dr. H. Mahler, Director-General of WHO, referred among other things to the acute scarcity of qualified personnel in health services. This problem being of concern to the Red Cross, we think our readers will be interested in the following relevant excerpts:*²

... Over the past decade the approach to the solution of this problem has undergone a radical change in most countries. In the past, the provision of medical care has been regarded as the sole responsibility of the physician and the surgeon; they were sometimes assisted by less highly qualified personnel, but the taking of decisions on all matters

¹ The French edition, *Le troisième combattant*, may be purchased from the ICRC, Geneva.

² See *WHO Chronicle*, Geneva, 1975, No. 6.

pertaining to the diagnosis and treatment of the patient remained a jealously guarded prerogative of the "doctor". As a consequence, the more affluent countries have been spending vast sums of money in an endeavour to attain and to maintain a high doctor/population ratio, while the poorer countries have despaired of ever being able to train enough doctors to meet what were believed to be the minimum requirements for staffing a health service. Moreover, as long as the present rapid rate of population growth continues, it will be difficult to keep the doctor/population ratios at their present levels in many countries. In fact, a recent world study has shown that if the doctor/population ratio is not to decline, the number of physicians will have to double before the end of the century. Quite apart from the high cost of training so many physicians, the long period of training required is likely to render it difficult to augment their numbers to such an extent.

Considerations of this nature have prompted even the developed countries to question whether such large numbers of highly trained personnel are really necessary for the efficient operation of a health service. The most dramatic situation is seen in the rural areas of developing countries. Not only are most of these areas without a single qualified physician, but on the average they do not have more than one auxiliary health worker for 10,000 persons. Yet there are hundreds of thousands of people throughout the developing world who, given a short course of training, would be able to attend to the main health needs of the local populations.

Proposals for providing such training are being formulated by WHO. These proposals will concentrate on measures that are appropriate to local conditions and that can, to a large extent, be funded from local resources. The persons to be trained as village health workers should be chosen in such a manner that they are assured of the continuing support of the community once they have been trained. The village health worker is in direct contact with the population; he or she lives among them, is thoroughly familiar with their problems, and is therefore well placed to help individuals and to participate in all aspects of the development of the community. Besides being given a grounding in basic sanitation, the village health worker should be taught how to recognize and treat the common communicable diseases and should be able to assume responsibility for primary health care and health protection and promotion. Among the most important services he or she can render the community are to watch over the health of the expectant and nursing mother, to attend her during labour, and to give her elementary instruction in matters pertaining to her own health and that of

her children, including advice on family planning. The proposals that are being formulated for the training of village health workers are designed to equip them in the shortest possible time to carry out these functions with a minimum of supervision. It is important, however, that they should be able to recognize when a problem exceeds their competence and should know to whom to refer it. It is therefore essential that they form part of a rural health team.

The adoption of the health team approach for the delivery of health services to rural areas requires changes in the attitudes of physicians and other qualified personnel who will have to act as team leaders. They must be willing to accept responsibility for the health situation of the entire population, not simply for the health of individual patients, and their training programmes will have to be revised accordingly. In view of the physical difficulties of supervision in remote areas, it may be necessary to envisage the introduction of modern techniques of communication between villages and health centres, in order to provide both staff guidance and continuing education. A programme is also under way for the provision of much needed reference materials, both for the auxiliaries and for their teachers...

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

ART. 1. — *International Committee of the Red Cross*

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

2. It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be *Inter arma caritas*.

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;
- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;

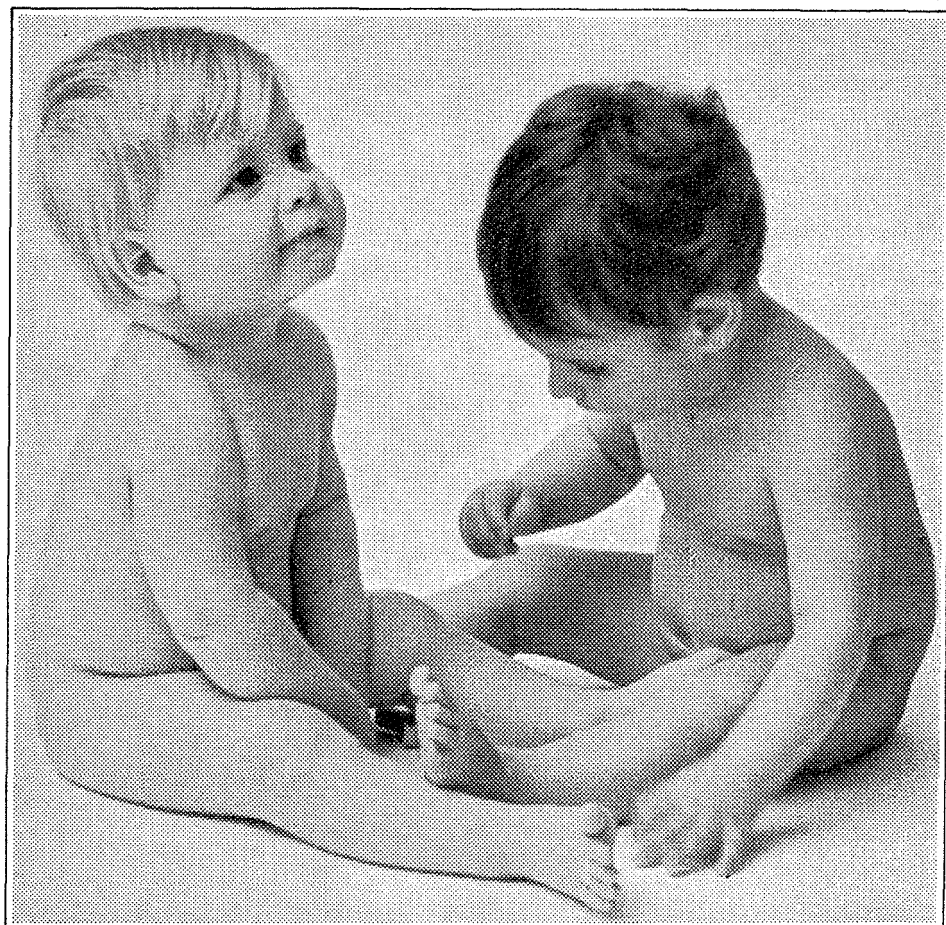
¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife ; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to ensure the operation of the Central Information Agencies provided for in the Geneva Conventions ;
- (f) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (g) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (h) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

2. The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — *Membership of the ICRC*

The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. It shall comprise fifteen to twenty-five members.



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ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, Amin Court Building, Motijheel Commercial Area, *Dacca 2*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, *1050 Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324 *Bujumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — The new address of the Red Cross Society is not yet known.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague 1*.
- DAHOMEY — Dahomean Red Cross, P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1471 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, *San Salvador, C.A.*
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, *00141 Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris*, CEDEX 08.
- GAMBIA — The Gambia Red Cross Society P.O. Box 472, *Banjul*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaizerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3ª Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 1ª Avenida entre 3a y 4a Calles, N° 313, *Comayagüela, D.C.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*. Mail Add.: *1367 Budapest 5*, Pf. 249.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Noatun 21, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Djalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Av. Villa, Carrefour Takhté Djamchid, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 29-12 Shiba 5-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 108*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1350, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC** — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI** — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA** — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México 10 D.F.*
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington 1*. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*).
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*. Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H-Oslo 3*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Dr Daudpota Road, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila D-406*.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- ROMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A, Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE** — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15, Penang Lane, *Singapore 9*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC** — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg 2000*.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA** — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51, rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, West Indies.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM** — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, SW1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C. 20006*.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow B-36*.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- SOUTH VIET NAM** — Red Cross of the Republic of South Viet Nam, Hong Thap Tu street, 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE (Republic of)** — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.